

**In the Claims:**

*Please amend claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 9, 10, 23, 26, 30, and 31 as follows:*

1. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device comprising:  
an anode electrode;  
a cathode electrode; and  
an opto-electrically active region located between the electrodes;  
the cathode electrode including:  
a first layer comprising a ~~material~~ metal having a work function below 3.5 eV;  
a second layer of a different composition from the first layer, comprising ~~another a material different from the metal of the first layer~~ having a work function below 3.5 eV, the second layer being further from the opto-electrically active region than the first layer;  
and  
a third layer comprising a material having a work function above 3.5 eV, the third layer being further from the opto-electrically active region than the first layer.
2. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein ~~one of the first and second layers~~ the second layer comprises a compound ~~of a group 1 or group 2 or transition metal~~ of a metal selected from the group consisting of group 1 metals, group 2 metals, and transition metals.
3. (Original) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the compound is a halide.
4. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim + 2, wherein the compound is a fluoride.

5. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the metal is a group 1 metal or a group 2 metal.

6. (Original) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 5, wherein the metal is lithium.

7. (Canceled).

8. (Canceled).

9. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 2, wherein the ~~other of the first and second layers~~ second layer comprises a metal.

10. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 9, wherein the ~~other of the first and second layers~~ second layer comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of Li, Ba, Mg, Ca, Ce, Cs, Eu, Rb, K, Y, Sm, Na, Sm, Sr, Tb, and Yb.

11. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the second layer is thicker than the first layer.

12. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the thickness of the second layer is greater than 100 Å.

13. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the said material having a work function below 3.5 eV of which the first layer is comprised has a higher work function than the said material having a work function below 3.5 eV of which the second layer is comprised.

14. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the thickness of the third layer is greater than 1000 Å.

15. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the said material having a work function above 3.5 eV has an electrical conductivity greater than  $10^5 (\Omega.\text{cm})^{-1}$ .

16. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the said material having a work function above 3.5 eV is aluminium, gold or indium-tin oxide.

17. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the cathode is transparent.

18. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the opto-electrically active region is light-emissive.

19. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 1, wherein the opto-electrically active region comprises a light-emissive organic material.

20. (Original) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 19, wherein the light-emissive organic material is a polymer material.

21. (Original) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 20, wherein the light-emissive organic material is a conjugated polymer material.

22. (Previously Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 19, comprising a charge transport layer between the light-emissive organic material and one of the electrodes.

23. (Presently Amended) A method for forming an opto-electrical device, the method comprising:

depositing an anode electrode;

depositing over the anode electrode a region of an opto-electrically active material;

depositing over the region of opto-electrically active material a ~~material~~ metal having a work function below 3.5 eV to form a first cathode layer;

depositing over the first cathode layer another material having a work function below 3.5 eV to form a second cathode layer of a different composition from the first cathode layer; and

depositing over the second cathode layer a material having a work function above 3.5 eV to form a third cathode layer.

24. (Canceled).

25. (Canceled).

26. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the metal is a group 1 metal or a group 2 metal.

27. (Previously Added) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 26, wherein the metal is lithium.

28. (Canceled).

29. (Canceled).

30. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 4, wherein the ~~other of the first and second layers~~ second layer comprises a metal.

31. (Presently Amended) An opto-electrical device as claimed in claim 30, wherein the ~~other of the first and second layers~~ second layer comprises a metal selected from the group consisting of Li, Ba, Mg, Ca, Ce, Cs, Eu, Rb, K, Y, Sm, Na, Sr, Tb, and Yb.

*Please add claim 32 as follows:*

32. (New) An opto-electrical device comprising:

an anode electrode;

a cathode electrode; and

an opto-electrically active region located between the electrodes;

the cathode electrode including:

a first layer comprising a first material having a work function below 3.5 eV;

a second layer of a different composition from the first layer, comprising a second material having a work function below 3.5 eV, the second layer being further from the opto-electrically active region than the first layer; and

a third layer comprising a material having a work function above 3.5 eV, the third layer being further from the opto-electrically active region than the first layer,

wherein the first material has a higher work function than the second material.